

2. The nucleic acid of claim 1 comprising DNA encoding a DNA19355 polypeptide consisting of amino acid residues 52 to 177 of Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1).

3. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 1 or claim 2.

4. The vector of claim 3 operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector.

5. A host cell comprising the vector of claim 3.

6. The host cell of claim 5 wherein said cell is a CHO cell.

7. The host cell of claim 5 wherein said cell is an *E. coli*.

8. The host cell of claim 5 wherein said cell is a yeast cell.

9. A process for producing DNA19355 polypeptides comprising culturing the host cell of claim 5 under conditions suitable for expression of the DNA19355 polypeptide and recovering the DNA19355 polypeptide from the cell culture.

27. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity with native sequence DNA19355 polypeptide consisting of amino acid residues 1 to 177 of Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1), wherein said encoded polypeptide induces apoptosis in a mammalian cell.

28. The nucleic acid of claim 27 wherein said DNA encodes a polypeptide having at least 90% amino acid sequence identity with native sequence DNA19355 polypeptide consisting of amino acid residues 1 to 177 of Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1).

29. The nucleic acid of claim 27 wherein said DNA encodes a polypeptide

having at least 95% amino acid sequence identity with native sequence DNA19355 polypeptide consisting of amino acid residues 1 to 177 of Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1).

30. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 27.

31. The vector of claim 30 operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector.

32. A host cell comprising the vector of claim 31.

33. The host cell of claim 32 which is a CHO cell.

34. The host cell of claim 32 which is an *E. coli*.

35. The host cell of claim 32 which is a yeast cell.

36. A process for producing DNA19355 polypeptides comprising culturing the host cell of claim 32 under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide and recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

37. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity with native sequence DNA19355 polypeptide consisting of amino acid residues 1 to 177 of Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1), wherein said encoded polypeptide activates NF-KB in a mammalian cell.

38. The nucleic acid of claim 37 wherein said encoded polypeptide has at least 90% amino acid sequence identity.

39. The nucleic acid of claim 37 wherein said encoded polypeptide has at least 95% amino acid sequence identity.

40. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 37.

41. The vector of claim 40 operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector.

42. A host cell comprising the vector of claim 41.

43. The host cell of claim 42 which is a CHO cell.

44. The host cell of claim 42 which is an *E. coli*.

45. The host cell of claim 42 which is a yeast cell.

46. A process for producing DNA19355 polypeptides comprising culturing the host cell of claim 42 under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide and recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

47. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a DNA encoding a soluble polypeptide having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity with the extracellular domain sequence of a DNA19355 polypeptide consisting of amino acid residues 52 to 177 of Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1), wherein said encoded soluble polypeptide can bind GITR receptor or stimulate mammalian T cells to secrete TNF-alpha.

48. The nucleic acid of claim 47 wherein said encoded polypeptide has at least 90% amino acid sequence identity.

49. The nucleic acid of claim 48 wherein said encoded polypeptide has at least 95% amino acid sequence identity.

50. An isolated nucleic acid comprising DNA encoding (a) a DNA19355 polypeptide consisting of amino acid residues 1 to 177 of Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) or (b) a fragment of (a) which can induce apoptosis in a mammalian cell, activate NF-KB in a mammalian cell, bind to GITR receptor or stimulate mammalian T cells to secrete TNF-alpha.

51. An isolated nucleic acid comprising DNA encoding a DNA19355

polypeptide consisting of amino acid residues 1 to 177 of Fig. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1).

52. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 51.

53. The vector of claim 52 operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector.

54. A host cell comprising the vector of claim 53.

55. The host cell of claim 54 which is a CHO cell.

56. The host cell of claim 54 which is an *E. coli*.

57. The host cell of claim 54 which is a yeast cell.

58. A process for producing DNA19355 polypeptides comprising culturing the host cell of claim 54 under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide and recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

59. An isolated nucleic acid comprising the cDNA insert of the vector deposited as ATCC accession number 209466.